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INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING
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Paper No. 12: Application of Modular Software to Establish a "Closed Loop" System for Shipyard Production Control

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
CARDEROCK DIVISION,
NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER

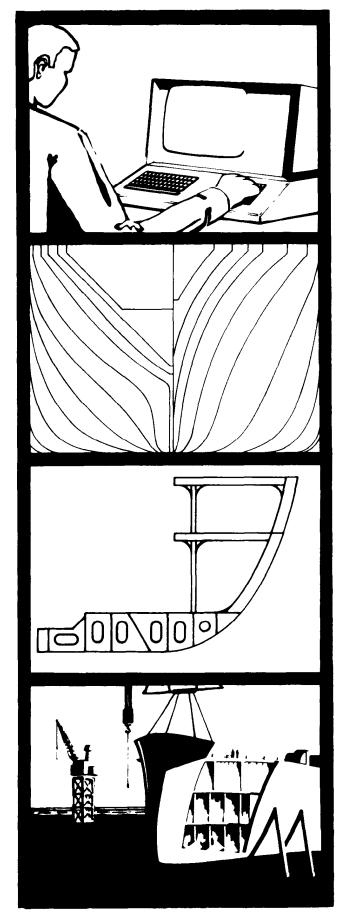
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R ESEARCH
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AND
P RODUCTIVITY
IN
HIPBUILDING

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APPLICATION OF MODULAR SOFTWARE TO ESTABLISH A "CLOSED LOOP" SYSTEM FOR SHIPYARD PRODUCTION CONTROL

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ABSTRACT

This paper addresses the key functions of a closed-loop production and inventory, and planning control system generally applicable to the ship-building industry. A key feature of the shipbuilding closed-loop system is the application of made-to-order concepts not generally used in production and inventory planning, and control systems for other industries. The use of modular packaged software to make the system operational on a timely step-by-step basis are explored. Special considerations for tailoring the software to satisfy general shipbuilding requirements are reviewed. A summary of the potential benefits of a closed-loop system (i.e., "what if" planning) is also included.

Background

The shipbuilding industry presents challenges to its management that are nearly unequaled in other industries. The dimensions of delivered ships exceed the size of comparable end Shipyard engineering must define and control several products. hundred thousand parts for each design. Much of the equipment used in outfitting ships is advanced state-of-the-art technology. To deliver the ships to budget and schedule, extensive efforts are expended to plan and control the required resources. In most cases, ships are built one-at-a-time and, while not always visible, no two ships of a class/contract are exactly the same. Systems to support shipyard management have generally satisfied single management functions (i.e. master pl anni ng, engineering, accounting) and relied on analysts, planners, and expediters to link the functional elements together. In yards with advanced technology shipbuilding programs (typically associated with a high level of contract specification changes), the efforts required to maintain the functional system links expand quickly.

Despite the intense attention of shipyard management to assure the systems support the various building programs, many situations develop in which material or other resources are not available to satisfy the contract/schedule requirements and schedules/budgets are missed.

Evolution of Closed Loop System

Generally, the complications of planning and controlling shipyard efforts parallels the manufacturing industry with the exception of contract focus, technical specification requirements and traceability. In coping with their system requirements, the manufacturing industry promoted the development of a system concept that became viable as computer applications software technology advanced. Originally, this concept was known as MRP (Material Requirements Planning). With field experience, MRP advocates converted this acronym to mean manufacturing resources planning, since not just material had to be planned and controlled to make production goals. Successful MRP systems captured the imagination of top management and the opportunity to integrate the planning and control process from top to bottom via closed loop concepts (feedback communication and data integration) became reality.

Make-To-Order

Interest on the part of manufacturers who make products for the government led to the refinement of Make To-Order concepts and software which address many of the contract and technical requirements of shipbuilding. The

opportunity now exists to apply 'Closed Loop' concepts in shipyards to support management in planning and controlling resources, priorities, and performance to deliver ships on schedule, at planned costs, at the right ROI, and correctly configured.

Because of the size, complexity, inertia of work-in-process, and overall employee reluctance to change, shippards cannot expect to install a Closed Loop system overnight. Extensive design, planning, and education efforts are required for all levels of the shippard organization. A practical approach can be adopted to install the Closed Loop system in modules so shock is minimized and experience builds a strong foundation for success. Overall success of the system will be determined by: 1) constant evaluation and response to the feedback mechanisms and 2) a program to continually monitor key system performance factors.

The following schedules explain in more detail the closed loop system, associated Make-To-Order features, what modular software can be used to build the closed loop system and a strategy for installing the modules:

- Make-To-Order (MTO) Features: (Schedule #1)
- Closed loop concept for shipyard production control. (Schedule #2)
 - Basic Data
 - Top Management planning
 - Operations management planning
 - Operations execution

- Matrix analysis of shipyard closed loop elements to available software modules. (Schedule X3)
- Installation strategy (Schedule #4)

SCHEDULE 1 Page 1 of 1

Key features of M-T-O (make-to-order) include:

- Order pegging to control component parts for a given order or contract.
- Allocation of Inventory to specific contracts or orders. (Inventory balances may be optionally maintained by receipt or expiration date, user determined cost, vendor or lot data.)
- Component availability analysis by order or contract.
- Mass rescheduling or order cancellation by order or contract.
- Tracking of material issues by order or contract for actual cost purposes (issues from stock in optional data sequence, such as FIFO).
- Maintain bill-of-material user comments for special purposes such as additional engineering change revision information.
- Material lot control through reference identification on inventory transactions by order or contract.
- Order or contract configuration history by reporting the pegged structure, component revision level and actual quantities for closed orders.

"CLOSED LOOP" CONCEPT FOR SHIPYARD PRODUCTION CONTROL

BASIC DATA

BASIC ELEMENTS	FUNCTI ON	INPUT TO
BILLS OF MATERIAL DATA	Maintain part specifications Define each product on level by level basis - for all functions Maintain product configuration (Hull effectivity)	Construction Planning/Master Scheduling Key Event/System Scheduling Requirements Planning Inventory Planning Product Costing Product Design CAD/CAM
INVENTORY DATA	Maintain inventory balances and order status data by part and contract	Requirements Planning Inventory Control Purchasing Performance Accounting CAD/CAM
ROUTINGS	Maintain specifications for manufacturing process of a part	 Construction Planning Master Scheduling Shop Floor Control CAD/CAM Product Costing Performance Accounting

Closed Loop Element	<u>Function</u>	Input to	<u>Feedback</u>
BUSINESS PLANNING - Objectives -	Set overall objectives of company and manage to support those objectives	Production Planning Sales Planning	Bottom line
SALES PLANNING	Plans sales to meet objectives	Production Planning	Market Success
PRODUCTION PLANNING - Resources -	Determine rates and allocate the resources required to meet the company's business objectives and satisfy contract/construction demands.	Mdster Scheduling what to schedule Schedule Adjustments Inventory Plan	Business Planning .Evaluate and adjust the plan
MASTER SCHEDULING - Product -	States production demands in terms of "what", "How Much" and "When". Provides key facility load analysis (Rough cut capacity plan). Interface with master construction/key event/ system schedules.	Materials Requirements Planning What How much When	Production Planning Realism Adjust the plan Adjust the resourses

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Closed Loop Element

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS PLANNING - Priority -

Function

Calculates requirements, plans orders and maintains priorities (time phased) using master schedule, bills of material and inventory status.

Input to

Inventory Control . Detail Requirements . Planned orders

Feedback

Master Scheduling . Master Schedule Input

INVENTORY CONTROL

- Availability -

- Contract Operations Management -

Maintains part balance and order status data

Explodes order requirements at all levels to support construction schedules Maintains contract and common stock part balance and pegged contract order status Maintains lot control/contract location Maintains contract allocations Drives contract accounting

Capacity Requirements Planning . Detail Order Data

for Load Analysis Purchasing .Purchasing Requirements

Performance Accounting

. Planned/Actual Data

Production Planning . Inventory Status

Master Scheduling . Inventory Status

. Relieves Master Schedule

Material Requirements Planning . Covered Requirements

CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS PLANNING -Ship/Shop/Floor CapacityAssists in determination of the most efficient production schedule based on projected facility load.

Production Planning . Load analysis Master Scheduling . Load analysis

Operations Execution Function . Detail Planning for resource check

"CLOSED LOOP" CONCEPT FOR SHIPPARD PRODUCTION CONTROL OPERATIONS EXECUTION

Closed Loop Element	Functi on	Input to	<u> Feedback</u>
SHOP FLOOR CONTROL - Schedule Performance -	Executes the plan by controlling Ship/Shop capacity and priorities, reporting contract order status and maintaining delivery, quality and productivity performance.	Performance Accounting	Adjustments for Master Scheduling Material Reguirements Planning Inventory Control Capacity Planning
PURCHASING - Schedule Performance -	Executes the plan by controlling vendor capacity and priorities, reporting purchase order status and maintaining delivery, quality and and cost performance.	Performance Accounting	Adjustments Master Scneduliny Material Requirements Planning Inventory Control Capacity Planning
PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTING (Cost and Inventory Accounting) - Accountability Progress Cost at Complete -	Status, maintains and reports key cost, rate and other variance data. Drives progress accounting and cost at complete analysis	Al l	Master Scneduling Material Requirements Planniny Inventory Control Capacity Planning Bill of Material (Design Engineering) Routing data Overall Business Planning

MATRIX ANALYSIS OF SHIPYARD CLOSED LOOP ELEMENTS

TO AVAILABLE SOFTWARE MODULES

CLOSED LOOP ELEMENT	GENERALLY APPLICABLE MODULE	SYSTEM INSTALLATION CONSIDERATIONS
BUSINESS PLANNING	MODELING SYSTEM	NO CHANGES EXPECTED BUT MUST CONTAIN STRATEGIES AND INTEGRATE TO PRODUCTION PLAN
PRODUCTION PLANNING	COST SCHEDULE CONTROL SYSTEM	. KEY EVENT/SYSTEM SCHEDULING
(Contract/Construction Planning)	Generally home grown but packages are available	WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE ACTUAL COST AND PROGRESS DATA INTERFACE
		SCHEDULE MAINTENANCE EXPLOSION/ CAPABILITY

CLOSED LOOP ELEMENTS TO SOFTWARE MODULES

CLOSED LOOP ELEMENT

GENERALLY APPLI CABLE MODULE

SYSTEM INSTALLATION CONSIDERATIONS

MASTER SCHEDULING

MASTER SCHEDULING

TECHNIQUE TO INTERFACE WITH PRODUCTION PLANNING (WORK PACKAGE) CONTROL SYSTEM

HOW TO MAINTAIN PLANNING BILLS FOR LONG LEAD MATERIAL

HOW TO PLAN/FORECAST SERVICE REQUIREMENTS - SHOPS - MOLDS, SPECIAL EQUIPMENT,

JICS, FIXTURES
- SPARES
- OTHER PRODUCTS

ROUGH CUT LOAD ANALYSIS LEVEL FOR LABOR/MACHINE/FACILITY

HOW TO FORMALLY KEEP OFF HULL WORK PACED TO ON HULL WORK (TIME FENCES)

> - POLICIES MUST BE STRICT TO MAINTAIN MOMENTUM BUT PRACTICAL TO GET MAXIMUM FROM EQUIPMENT, MANPOWER AND MÅTERIAL

CLOSED LOOP ELEMENTS TO SOFTWARE MODULES

GENERALLY APPLICABLE MODULE

BILLS OF MATERIAL PART SPECIFICATION

DESIGN ENGINEERING

HULL EFFECTIVITY?

PLANNING/BID BILLS

CONTRACT CHANGES

WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE

ORDER/WORK PACKAGE CONCEPTS

INTERFACES TO CAD/CAM

PART SPECIFICATION

INVENTORY DATA AND INVENTORY CONTROL

INVENTORY CONTROL (MTO CAPABILITIES)

ORDER PEGGING AND RELATED NETWORK REQUIREMENTS (MIO Requirements)

ORDER LAUNCH AND CONTROL

LOT CONTROL/TRACEABILITY

CONTRACT ALLOCATIONS

INTERFACES TO CAD/CAM

STOP WORK NOTIFICATION AND CONTROLS

CLOSE OUT MECHANISM

280

CLOSED LOOP ELEMENTS TO SOFTWARE MODULES

281

CLOSED LOOP ELEMENT	GENERALLY APPLI CABLE MODULE	SYSTEM INSTALLATION CONSIDERATIONS
ROUTINGS	MANUFACTURI NG ENGI NEERI NG	INTERFACES TO GROUP TECHNOLOGY? HULL APPLICABILITY? QUALITY REQUIREMENTS
MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS	MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS PLANNING	ALLOCATE TO CONTRACTS AND DETER- MINE NET REQUIREMENTS BY CONTRACT MTO/RP INTERFACE
CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS PLANNING	CAPACITY PLANNING	NONE SPECIAL AT INDUSTRY LEVEL
SHOP FLOOR CONTROL	SHOP FLOOR CONTROL	NONE SPECIAL AT INDUSTRY LEVEL
PURCHASING	PURCHASING	GENERALLY HOME GROWN SHOULD ADDRESS BID PROCESS, VENDOR QUALIFICATIONS AND RELIABILITY, AND SPECIAL REPORTING

CLOSED	L00P	ELEMENTS	T0	SOFTWARE	MODULES

CLOSED LOOP **GENERALLY** SYSTEM INSTALLATION ELEMENT APPLICABLE MODULE _CONSIDERATIONS

HOW TO MAINTAIN "BID BILL" BY CONTRACT AND MEASURE PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTING INVENTORY ACCOUNTING

PRODUCTION COSTING

- ENGINEERING TAKEOFF VARIANCES

- ACTUAL USAGE VARIANCES

INTEGRATION WITH CONTRACT CHANGE

- FOLLOWUP COST ANAYSIS

CONTRACT ACCOUNTING

USING THE VARIANCES IN MANUFACTURING TO EVALUATE BID/ESTIMATES

- ESTIMATE - BID - PURCHASING - MATERIAL

- MANUFACTURING (Labor)

MAINTAIN FULL ABSORBTION OF COST IN PRICED OUT BILLS - UNIT COST EFFECTIVITY?

$\underline{\textbf{CLOSED LOOP SYSTEM FOR SHIPYARD PRODUCTION PLANNING AND CONTROL}}$

INSTALLATION STRATEGY

	Step	Modules Addressed	Benefits Anticipated Accounts and timely product angine oning information
	1	Design Engineering Manufacturing Engineering	Accurate and timely product engineering information - kills and routings - Product specitication control Hull effective engineering change tracking and control Work package preparation, dispatch and control
		Manufacturing Engineering	Minimize manufacturing lead times and related costs by facility usage control
283	2	Inventory Control/Make To Order	Accurate part balance/contract order status Contract order network control Work packages generation and control Visability of order/construction status Support schedule definition Contract material location control Historical data maintenance by contract Long lead item control Improved contract change evaluation and control capabilities
	3	Master Scheduling Material Requirements Planning	Rough cut validation of construction plan Order planning Control of common manufactured parts Interface with MIO for full BOM control
	4	Shop Floor Control	Coordination of schedules at lower level Improved shop scheduling for addressing alternative manufacturing strategies Detail status of manufacturing work - Permits input/output control Ship/Shop - QC/NQC interface
	5	Capacity Planning	Efficient facility loading Minimize production delays
	6	Inventory accounting (Product costing	Variance analysis for improved bids and contract Change support Effective support of progressing and CAC analysis Integrated contract accounting
			Ties performance to business planning Closes the loop

APPLICATION OF MODULAR SOFTWARE TO ESTABLISH A "CLOSED LOOP" SYSTEM FOR SHIPYARD PRODUCTION CONTROL

SHIPBUILDING ENVIRONMENT

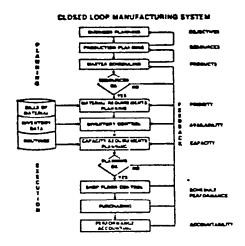
- . LEADERS IN ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY PROCESSES
- ENVIRONMENTAL AND SAFETY FACTORS EMPHASIZED
- . MORE OFF HULL WORK
- . VERTICAL INTEGRATION EXPANDING
 - MORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROFIT
 - TOLERANCES DIFFICULT TO MEET
 - HIGH LEVEL OF EXPEDITING
- COMPETITIVENESS
- . MAKE-TO-ORDER FOCUS

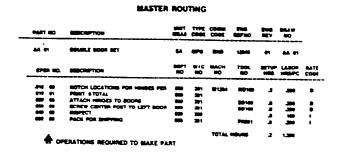
IN A SHIPYARD, WHAT IS A CLOSED LOOP SYSTEM?

IT IS AN INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR PLANNING AND CONTROLLING RESOURCES, PRIORITIES, AND PERFORMANCE TO DELIVER SHIPS.

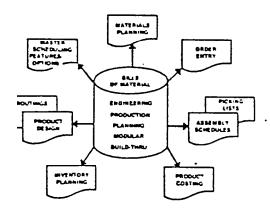
- . ON SCHEDULE
- . AT PLANNED COST
- . AT THE RIGHT ROI
- . CORRECTLY CONFIGURED

SHIPYARD PLANNING AND CONTROL

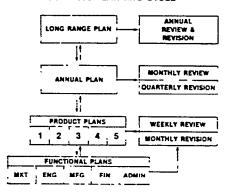




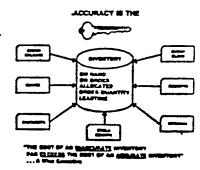
BILL OF MATERIAL USES



BUSINESS PLANNING CYCLE



INVENTORY TRANSACTION CONTROL



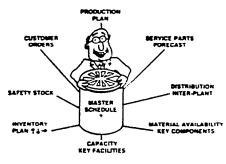
PRODUCTION PLANNING OVERVIEW



ALLOGATE COMPANY RESOURCES TO CAPITALIZE ON THE "BEST" MARKETPLACE OPPORTUNITIES

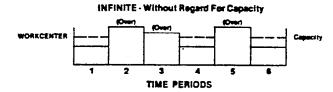
SHIPYARD PLANNING AND CONTROL

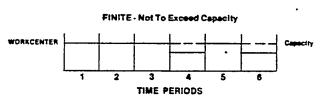
MASTER SCHEDULE INPUT



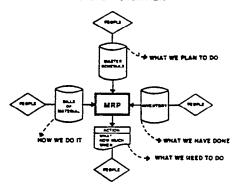
IS MASTER SCHEDULING A BIG JOB? YES! IT IS THE DRIVER FOR MRP

LOADING METHODS



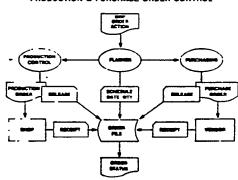


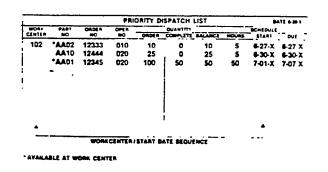
MRP SYSTEM OVERVIEW



"A PLAN THAT EXCEEDS CAPACITY WILL NOT GET PRODUCED AND WILL BUILD INVENTORY"

PRODUCTION & PURCHASE ORDER CONTROL





SHIPYARD PLANNING AND CONTROL

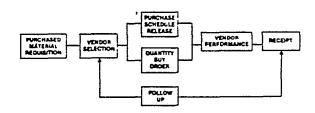
INPUT-OUTPUT CONTROL [WEEK				
•			1	2	3	4
	PLANNED		260	260	260	260
INPUT CRP	ACTUAL		260	255	260	
Oct.	CUMM DEVIATION		0	-5	-5	
	PLANNED		290	290	290	290
OUTPUT SFC	ACTUAL		295	250	270	
3/ 0	CUMM DEV	IATION	+5	-35	-55	
BACKLOG	PLAN	300	270	240	210	180
STATUS	ACTUAL		265	270	260	

[&]quot;A PLAN THAT EXCEEDS CAPACITY WILL NOT GET PRODUCED

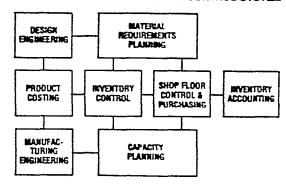
PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

PERFORMANCE AREA BILL OF MATERIAL		RESPONSIBILTY		
		ENGINEERING		
PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT		MEASUREMENT METHOD	
PRODUCT STRUCTURE	PARTE QUANTITIES. LEVEL BY LEVEL POR ASSEMBLY		FULL PARTS AND ASSESSEE	
EDIGINEERING CHANGE CONTROL	PLAINED AND ACTUAL EFFECTIVITY BATES		WEIKLY SCH EFFECTIVITY STATUS REPORT	
DESOLETE HIVENTORY DESOLETE HIVENTORY HIVE		FTOTAL	SUARTERLY DESOLETT STYLHTORY ANALYSIS SEPORT	

PURCHASING FLOW



MAC-PAC MANUFACTURING PLANNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM



PERFORMANCE QUESTIONS

- WHAT IS THE PERFORMANCE?
- . WHAT SHOULD IT BE?
- • WHAT IS PERFORMING?
 - WHAT IS NOT?
 - WHAT ACTION IS REQUIRED?
 - WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?
 - WHEN WILL IT BE DONE?
 - . WHAT IS THE FOLLOW-UP?

CLASS A. B. C. D USERS

SYSTEM CLASSIFICATION	SYSTEM PERFORMANCE	SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS
A	95%	COMPLETE CLOSED LOOP SYSTEM. TOP MARAGEMENT MES THE PORMAL SYSTEM TO MAKE THE BARRICLL ALL MARMITTS AVERAGE SHE TO HERS.
B	85%	POSSIAL STRTEE OF PLACE BUT ALL ELEMENTS ARE NOT WORKING ESPECTIVELY TOP MANAGEMENT APPROVES BUT SOCE BOT PASTICIPATE BLEMENTS AVERAGE STR. TO STA
С	70%	SINF IS ORDER LAUNCHING GATHET THAN PLANISHED PROMITEL PORMAL AND INFORMAL SYSTEM ELF SIGNIFICATION INCIDENT AND
D	50%	PROBAL SYSTEM NOT BORKING, OR NOT IN PLACE. POOR BATA SYSTEMSTY LITTLE MANAGEMENT MYSEVS. SHAFT LITTLE MESS CONTRIBUCE IN SYSTEM, QLS SHAFTS AND MYS. OR SQLDW

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